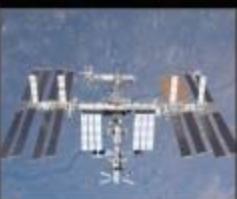




marshall

## Additive Manufacturing at NASA Marshall Space Flight Center: In-space and For-space Initiatives

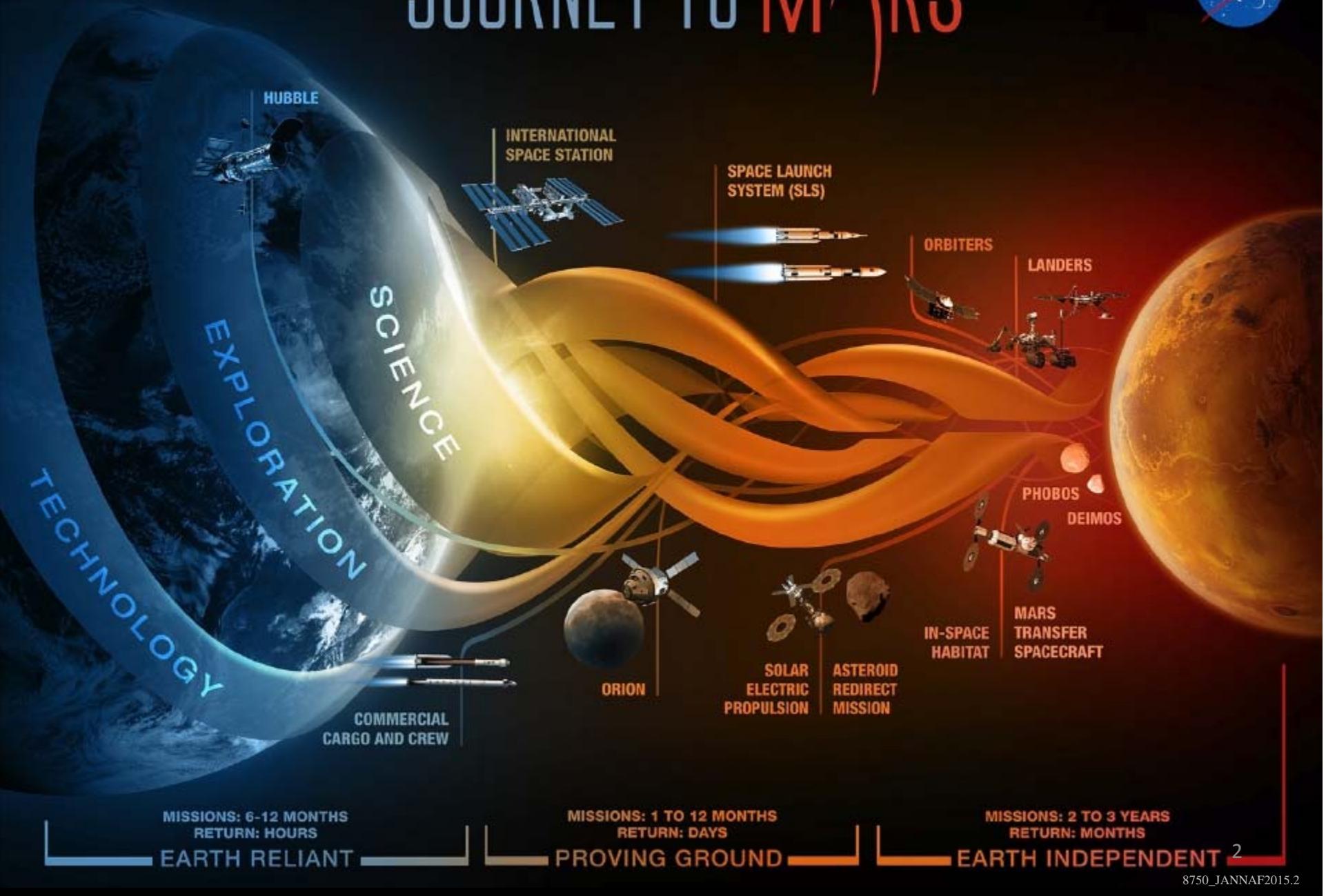


Elizabeth Robertson, Engine Systems Branch

Marshall Space Flight Center



# JOURNEY TO MARS



MISSIONS: 6-12 MONTHS  
RETURN: HOURS

EARTH RELIANT

MISSIONS: 1 TO 12 MONTHS  
RETURN: DAYS

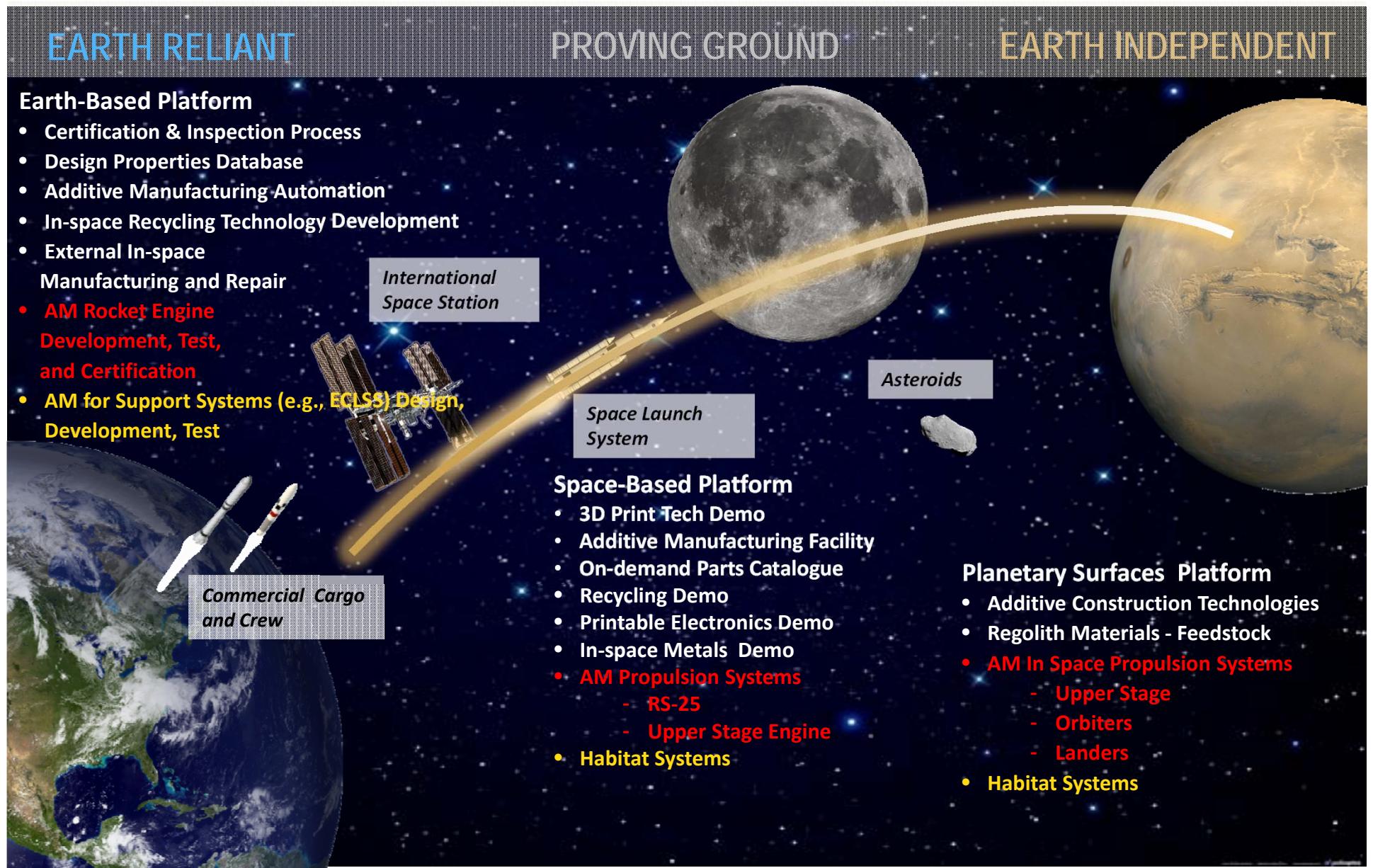
PROVING GROUND

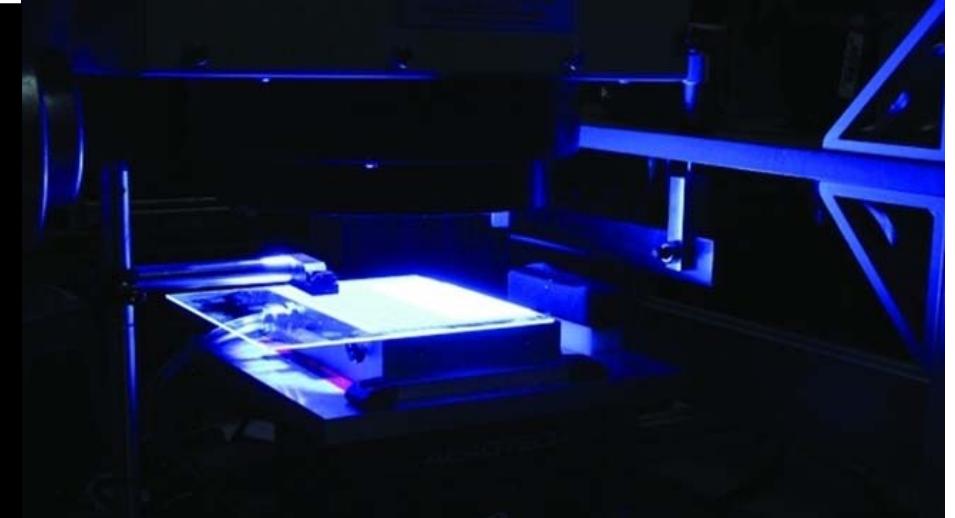
MISSIONS: 2 TO 3 YEARS  
RETURN: MONTHS

EARTH INDEPENDENT <sup>2</sup>



# Additive Manufacturing Path to Exploration





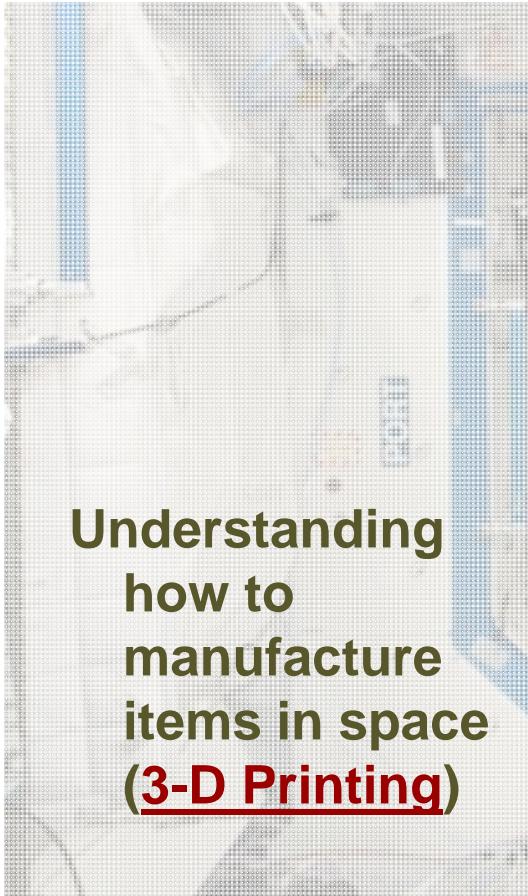
## Additive Manufacturing

at Marshall Space Flight Center

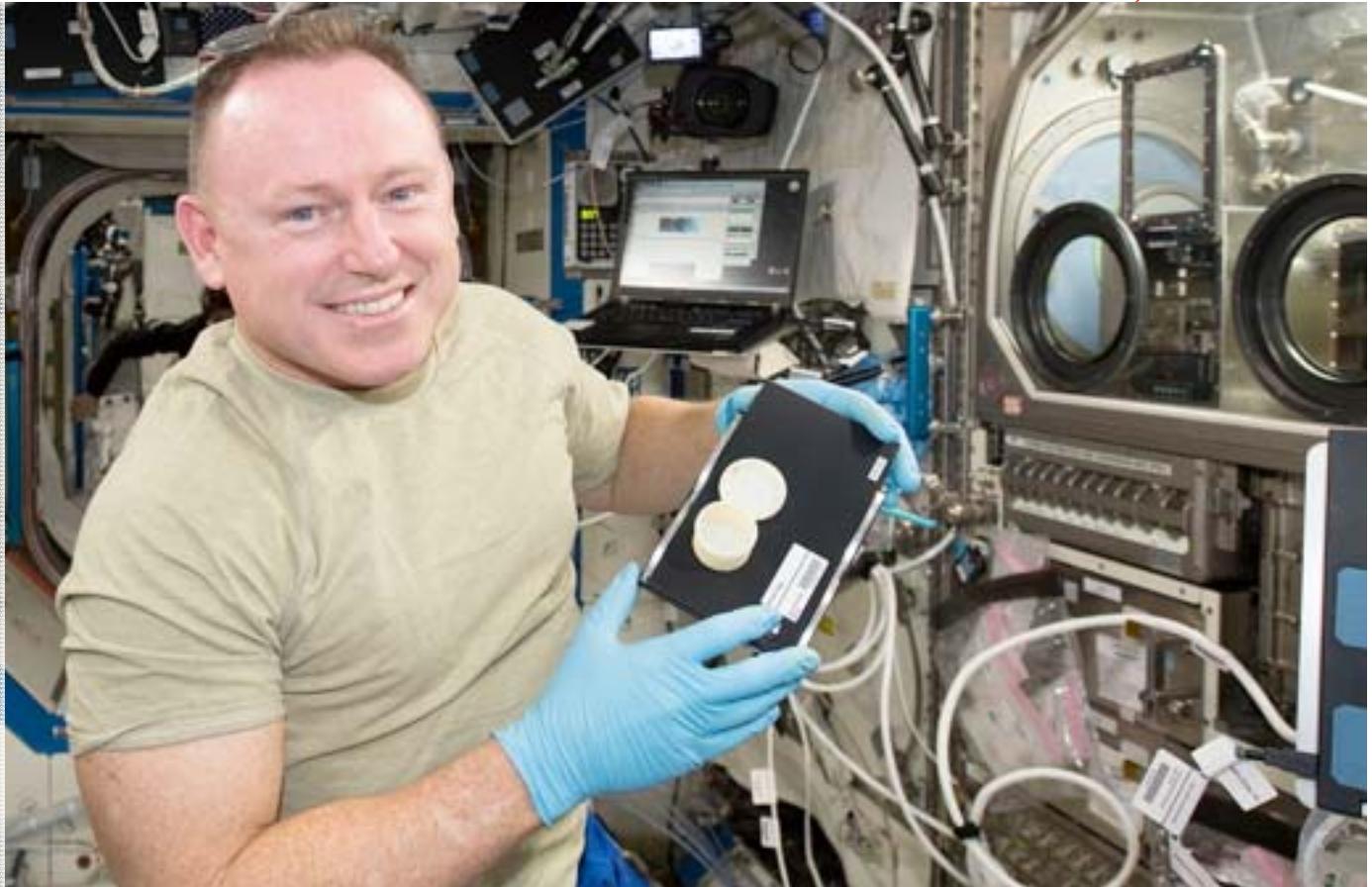
In Space Manufacturing Initiative



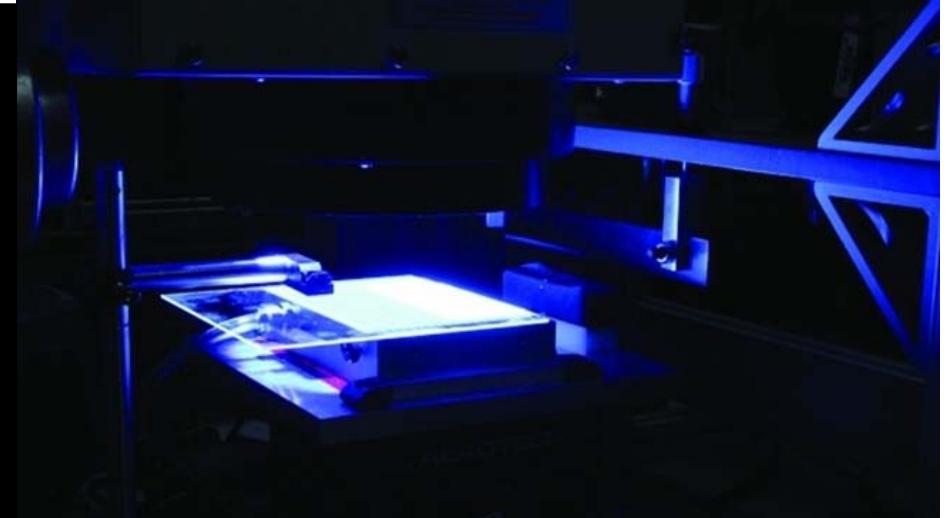
# International Space Station Is Helping NASA Get to Mars



**Understanding  
how to  
manufacture  
items in space  
(3-D Printing)**



As crews head to Mars, there may be items that are unanticipated or that break during the mission. Having the ability to manufacture new objects on demand while in space will greatly benefit missions. The 3-D Printing in Zero-G Technology Demonstration validates that a 3-D printer works normally in space. This is the first step towards establishing an on-demand machine shop in space, which is a critical enabling component for crewed missions to deep space.



## Additive Manufacturing

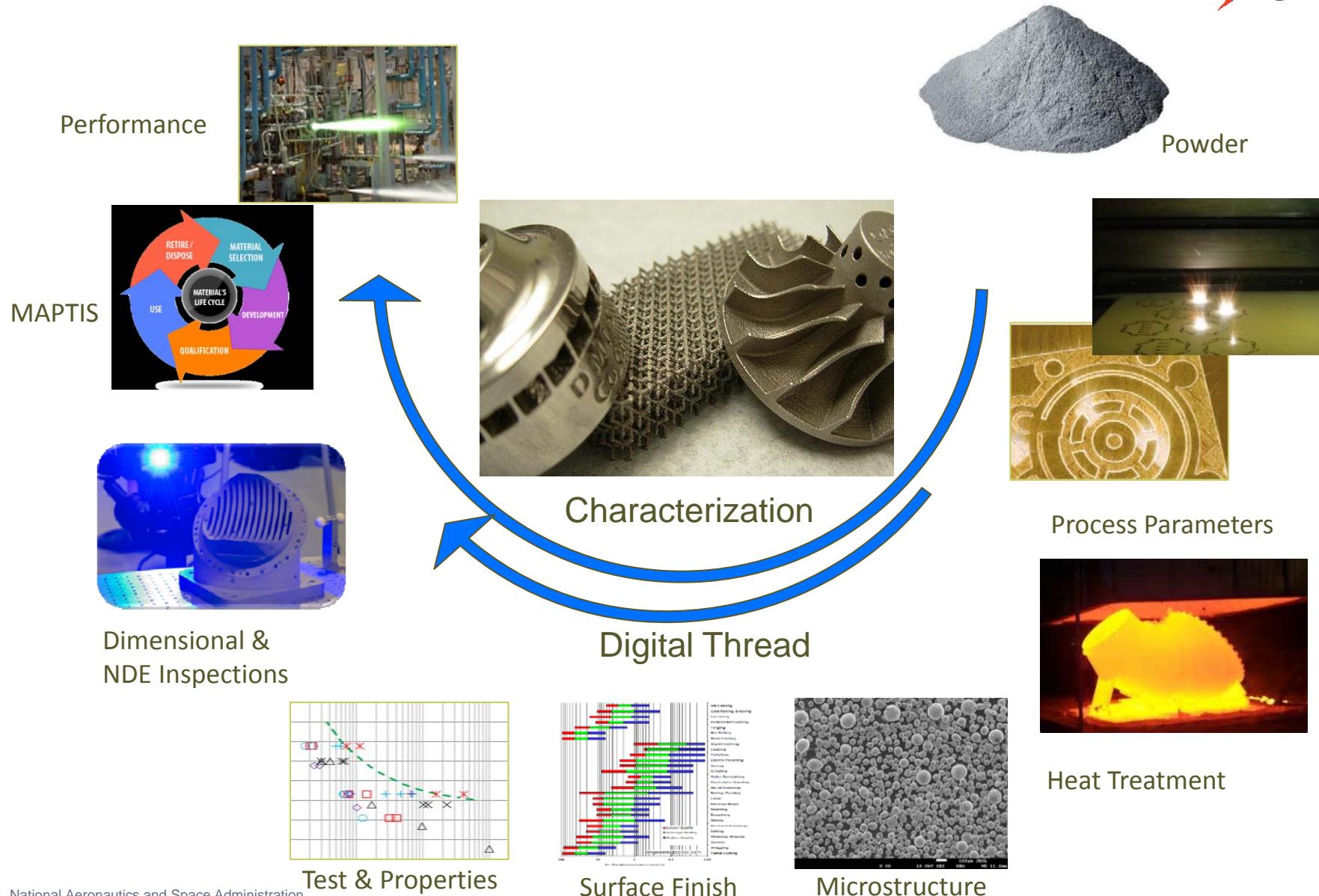
at Marshall Space Flight Center

For Space Manufacturing

***Advanced Manufacturing Demonstrator:  
Liquid Propulsion System***



# AM Process Development and Characterization





# Hardware and Testing Accomplishments



## Advanced Manufacturing Demonstrator Test Stand



Fuel Turbopump  
Performance Test in  
Hydrogen and Methane

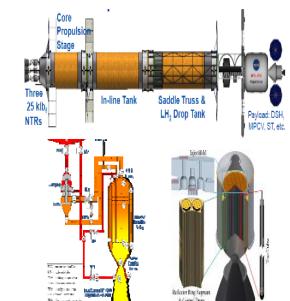
Injector and System  
Hot Fire Testing

## Advanced Manufacturing Demonstrator (AMD)

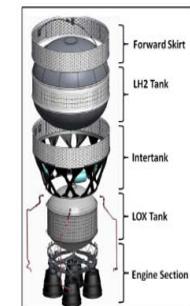
Investment directly benefits prototype engine development and indirectly enables and facilitates technology across multiple current and future activities for NASA and industry.



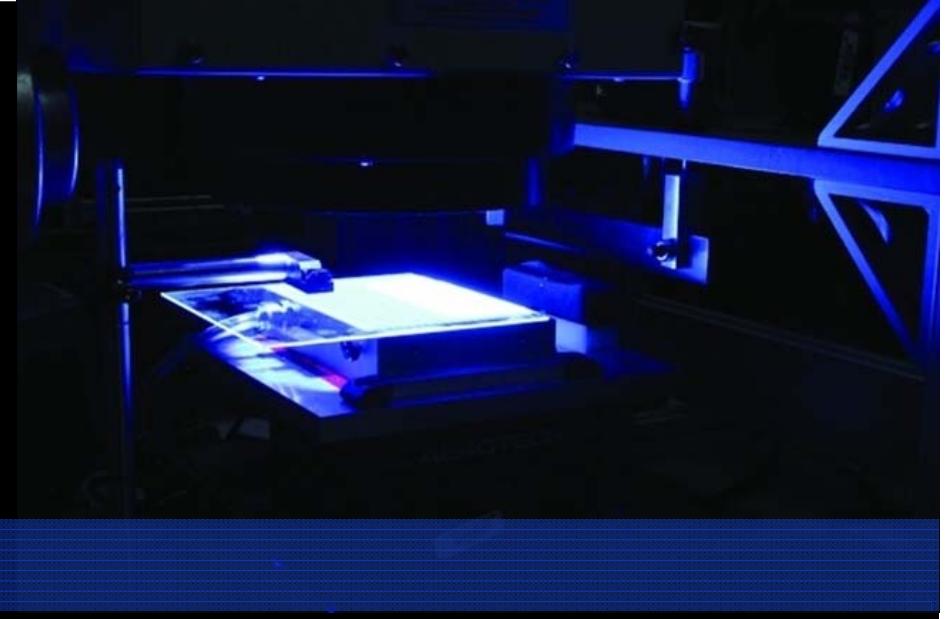
Methane  
Lander



Nuclear Thermal  
Propulsion (NTP)



Exploration Upper  
Stage (EUS)



## Additive Manufacturing

at Marshall Space Flight Center

## Lessons Learned and The Next Steps



## Lessons Learned



- Challenges remain with additive manufacturing for propulsion
  - Industry is growing and changing rapidly
  - Quality seems to shift with personnel
  - Repeatability is necessary for flight hardware
- A consistent approach to requirements that does not inhibit the cost and schedule savings is needed
- Manufacturing technique is still an “art”
- Engage manufacturing vendors as early as possible in the design phase
- Designing for additive manufacturing





## Areas for Growth & Investment



- **Areas for Growth:**

- Material Characterization and Development
- Larger Build Volumes
- Advances in free form techniques and hybrid machines
- Multi-material builds
- Non destructive Evaluation



Test Samples

- **Known Unknowns needing investment:**

- Unknown failure modes :: limited process history
- Open loop process, needs closure or meaningful feedback
- Feedstock specifications and controls
- Thermal processing
- Process parameter sensitivity
- Mechanical properties
- Part Cleaning
- Welding of AM materials
- AM Surface improvement strategies
- Electronic model data controls
- Equipment faults, modes of failure
- Machine calibration / maintenance
- Vendor quality approvals



## AM in the Human Exploration and Operations Portfolio



### Exploration Systems Development ORION and SLS



### Commercial Crew Program DRAGON V2



**Requirement choices dictate how we embrace, foster, and protect the technology and its opportunities**

